(XXXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1859.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1782.

HAGUE, *April* 28.

LAST Thurſday, it is ſaid, the province of Holland came to a reſolution relative to the anſwer to be given to the memorial of the Ruſſian miniſter, of which the following is the ſubſtance, viz. "That the intereſt of the republic made it neceſſary to concert a plan of warlike operations with France for the enſuing campaign, and to admit a miniſter from the United States of America, and that their high mightineſſes were obliged to decline the propoſal made by Great Britain to enter into a negociation for a ſeparate treaty of peace, upon the footing of the treaty of 1674, and that notice of this reſolution be given to the Ruſſian miniſter in the politeſt terms."

CADIZ, *April* 25. The following are the principal particulars contained in the letters from the camp at St. Roche, to the 23d inſtant.

April 17. This evening one of our cruiſers poſted at Algiers, got into Algeſiras with a Sweediſh packet-boat which ſeemed bound to Gibraltar. This day we had one ſoldier killed in the lines, and two ſlightly wounded. In the night, thoſe were continued in action who were between the batteries of St. Martin and St. Paſcal; and we had three wounded, one of them mortally.

18th and 19th. The works were continued without any loſs.

20th. At day break the ſignal was given from the tower at the Ponte Camero, for ſeeing an enemy's veſſel, which ſignal was repeated till ſeven o'clock, when an Engliſh frigate made its appearance; two of our xebecks which guarded the point, unfortunately could not get out to ſea till the frigate had gained the middle of the bay. The armed boats lay at anchor at Rio Palmones, and before they came out with two other veſſels from Algeſiras, the frigate had caſt anchor in the port. On theſe days the Engliſh were obſerved to be making ſeveral experiments with one of the new armed boats, which they have had from England, and which they have fortified with one gun each. On the ſame day the weather having cleared up, we perceived over againſt Pegnon, five of our men of war, and one frigate, which had been cruiſing in the Straits, but which had been driven away by the violence of the wind. Had they arrived a few hours ſooner, the Engliſh frigate could not have gained the bay ſo eaſily. During the night the works were continued as uſual, and we had one man killed and two ſlightly wounded.

21ſt. In the morning we perceived our fleet, but loſt ſight of it in the evening, ſo that we imagine it is gone to Malaga.

22d. Nothing extraordinary occurred. We had one gunner killed, and three wounded, one of them dangerouſly.

23d. We learn that a party of troops from Mahon is already arrived at Malaga to reinforce our camp.

UTRECHT, *May* 2. A loan has been offered at Amſterdam of five millions of Dutch florins, in favour of the United States of North America, for ten years, at five per cent.

PARIS, *May* 26. The reports of a general peace are renewed, and prevail more than ever. Some perſons here, who pretend to be well informed aſſert, that if an agreement has not already taken place with reſpect to America, it will very ſoon. The holding a congreſs at Vienna or Bruſſels is now out of the queſtion; all the negociations are, it is ſaid, to be carried on at Paris; and it is hoped, from the humane and beneficent heart of the king, that his majeſty will ſoon reſtore peace to Europe and both the Indies.

May 30. M. de Graſſe, in his letters to his friends, complains that he was not properly ſupported, either by the ſeamen on board his own ſhip or a part of his fleet. He ends one of his letters with ſaying, "I fought for four hours with ſix ſhips againſt fourteen, and hope I have behaved in ſuch a manner as that my friends need not bluſh. The Engliſh fleet was more fortunate than that of the king; but it was alſo better diſciplined."

IRELAND.

The ſpeech of his grace William Henry Cavendiſh, duke of Portland, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, to both houſes of parliament, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1782.

My lords and gentlemen,

It gives me the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that the firſt time I have the occaſion to addreſs you, I find myſelf enabled, by the magnanimity of the king, and the wiſdom of the parliament of Great-Britain, to aſſure you, that immediate attention has been paid to your repreſentations, and that the Britiſh legiſlature have concurred in a reſolution to remove the cauſe of your diſcontents and jealouſies, and are united in a deſire to gratify every wiſh expreſſed in your late addreſſes to the throne.

If any thing could add to the pleaſure I feel in giving you theſe aſſurances, it is, that I can accompany them with my congratulations on the important and deciſive victory gained by the fleets of his majeſty over thoſe of our common enemy in the Weſt-Indies, and on the ſignal advantage obtained by his majeſty's arms in the iſland of Ceylon, and on the coaſt of Coromandel.

By the papers which, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, I have directed to be laid before you, you will receive the moſt convincing teſtimony of the cordial reception which your repreſentations have met with from the legiſlature of Great-Britain; but his majeſty, whoſe firſt and moſt anxious wiſh is to exerciſe his royal prerogative in ſuch a manner as may be moſt conducive to the welfare of all his faithful ſubjects, has further given it me in command, to aſſure you of his gracious diſpoſition to give his royal aſſent to acts to prevent the ſuppreſſion of bills in the privy council of this kingdom, and the alteration of them any where, and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his majeſty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

Theſe benevolent intentions of his majeſty, and the willingneſs of his parliament of Great-Britain to ſecond his gracious purpoſes, are unaccompanied by any ſtipulation or condition whatever. The good faith, the generoſity, the honour of this nation, afford them the ſureſt pledge of a correſponding diſpoſition on your part to promote and perpetuate the harmony, the ſtability, and the glory of the empire.

On my own part, I entertain not the leaſt doubt, but that the ſame ſpirit which urged you to ſhare the freedom of Great-Britain, will confirm you in your determination to ſhare her fate alſo—ſtanding and falling with the Britiſh nation.

LONDON, *June* 6.

All the letters from France and Spain agree in giving an aſtoniſhing account of the preparations that are making by both countries for the ſiege of Gibraltar. The Spaniards now deſpair of ſtarving the garriſon, and therefore are determined to make a vigorous effort to take the place by regular approaches. The duke de Crillon is to command a combined army of 40,000 men, and for ſix months paſt artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, have been collecting from every quarter at St. Roche.

June 15. Mr. Grenville will ſoon return to France. He is not yet gone, but his ſtay here has probably been delayed only to receive new inſtructions, founded on the information received from Sir Henry Clinton relative to the ſtate of affairs in America.

June 18. By a private letter from Paris we are informed, that one of the leading ſtipulations lately ſuggeſted to Mr. Grenville, was the reſtoration of the province of Canada, for which all our Weſt-India iſlands, except the Grenades, were to be given up in return.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

Saturday laſt a number of tranſports, convoyed by two of his majeſty's ſhips of war, arrived here from Savanna in Georgia, with all the troops belonging to that garriſon, excepting two regiments, which were left at Charles-town, South-Carolina.

In the above fleet came paſſengers, brigadier general Alured Clarke, lieutenant-colonel Niſbet Balfour, and lieutenant-colonel John Harris Cruger, &c. &c. &c.

FISH-KILL, *Auguſt* 15.

We learn that on Saturday laſt the French fleet arrived at Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 17.

By the UNITED STATES in Congreſs aſſembled, Auguſt 12, 1782.

WHEREAS, from the late publications, the people throughout the United States may be induced to believe that congreſs have received authentic communications upon the ſubject of an approaching peace:

Reſolved, That the letter of Auguſt 2d, 1782, from Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby to the commander in chief, be made public.

(For the letter ſee our gazette No. 1857 *)*

Reſolved, That congreſs conſider the above letter as mere matter of information, inexplicit as to the nature and extent of the independency directed to be propoſed by the Britiſh plenipotentiary; and as congreſs have received no information on this ſubject from their miniſters for negociating a peace, therefore no puplic meaſure can or ought to be taken upon it in its preſent form.

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates in the union, not to remit of their exertions for carrying on the war with vigour, as the only effectual means of ſecuring the ſettlement of a ſafe and honourable peace.

Reſolved, That the commander in chief be directed to propoſe to his Britannic majeſty's commanders at New-York, the appointment of commiſſioners, to ſettle forthwith a general cartel for the exchange of priſoners, taking care that the liquidation of accounts, and ſettlement of the balance due for the maintenance of priſoners, be provided for therein.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Various are the conjectures and opinions relative to the preſent negociations of the belligerent powers for a general pacification. The diſaffected now believe, that peace, and a full recognition of American independency by the court of Great-Britain, are not far diſtant; while the whigs doubt the ſincerity of Britiſh profeſſions, which, from paſt experience, they are diſpoſed to believe are wholly deluſory, and, like the propoſitions of 1776 and 1778, will end in vapour, and a fruitleſs effort to deceive and betray us into a fatal relaxation of public meaſures.

It would have been inconſiſtent with the dignity of congreſs, to have liſtened to any propoſitions from Britiſh military commiſſioners, reſpecting a general treaty of peace, unleſs they were accompanied with ſimilar propoſals from our own commiſſioners at the courts of France, Spain, and Holland.

Our military operations will not be ſuſpended on account of any pacific diſpoſition that hath yet appeared on the part of the enemy, but, on the contrary, will be proſecuted with the greateſt vigour againſt New York, which garriſon, if not ſpeedily evacuated, will, in all human probability, ſhare a ſimilar fate to that of York-town in Virginia.

Previous to the evacuation of Savanna, general Wayne was attacked at Sharon, about five miles from that place, at one o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, by a large body of Creek Indians, headed by a number of their moſt celebrated chiefs, and a Britiſh officer. The attack was ſo ſudden and impetuous, that they drove a light company in the rear of colonel Poſey's battalion, and got poſſeſſion of two pieces of artillery; but the company which had been placed there for the protection of thoſe pieces, immediately rallied under the conduct of captain Parker, and being joined by captain Gun with his troop of dragoons, the two companies, with undaunted reſolution, advanced upon the enemy, notwithſtanding a heavy fire and hideous yell from every direction; at the ſame time colonel Poſey and major Finley charged the enemy in flank. Such was the intrepidity of our troops, that the ſavages were ſoon completely routed, leaving dead on the field 16 of their number, among which was the famous Emiſtiſego, our greateſt enemy and principal warrior of the Creek nation. As an attack from the Britiſh was alſo expected, general Wayne made a diſpoſition to receive them, and to prevent a junction with their ſavage allies. A little after ſun-riſe they came out as was expected, but were quickly driven back to their works.

The trophy of victory was a Britiſh ſtandard.

One hundred and twenty-ſeven horſes, with a number of packs, were taken. Our loſs was five men killed and eight wounded, and an equal number of horſes.

Extract of a letter from a well informed gentleman in England, to his friend here, dated April 23, 1782, about ſix weeks before Mr. Grenville was appointed to open a negociation for peace.

After giving a long and very full account of the late change in the Britiſh adminiſtration, the writer proceeds, "Thus ended an adminiſtration, that were a curſe and diſgrace to their country, and who, by an unexampled, corrupt influence, overpowered the real voice of the nation, and, to gratify their own vindictive and tyrannical diſpoſitions, were deaf to every intreaty and ſolicitation, inconſiſtent with their diabolical principles; and by a long perſeverance in that cruel ſyſtem, have brought this once great, powerful, and opulent country, almoſt to the brink of ruin, and contempt at all the courts in Europe. Had they been in the pay of the belligerent powers, I am ſure they could not have done more for their intereſts; landed eſtates have fallen from ten to twelve years purchaſe, and ſtocks, the political barometer, upwards of 40 per cent. The annual expence of the nation has been for ſome years, and now is, including intereſt, about 34,000,000l. which muſt ſoon ſink any kingdom upon earth. In ſhort, no change in the Roman empire, or any other we have any hiſtory of, ever experienced ſo rapid a decline, and God only knows when it is to end, though the new adminiſtration, which is compoſed of men of the firſt abilities, &c. &c. &c. will, I am ſure, do every thing in their power to accompliſh a general peace, and ſave a ſinking nation; but the diadem of the crown, North-America, being irrecoverably gone, and moſt of the Weſt India iſlands in the hands of their enemy, which, together with the immenſe national debt of 230,000,000l. makes its rapid decline inevitable, and much to be lamented, as the real voice of the people, at large, were always averſe to the meaſures purſued. From the late happy change, and the known anxious wiſh of the preſent gentlemen in power, to accommodate matters with America, I hope and flatter myſelf, that unhappy and diſtracted country, that has ſo long been a ſcene of blood and rapine, will ſoon enjoy peace and tranquillity, bleſſings which it has long been a ſtranger to. The general report is, that all acts reſtraining the American trade, as far back as Charles II. are to be immediately repealed, a truce by ſea and land propoſed, and all the ports thrown open for mutual intercourſe, preparatory to a peace. The latter is intended to conciliate as much as poſſible, the affections of the Americans, in order that they may be induced the more readily to forget and forgive the numerous butcheries and ſcalpings they have experienced, and thereby yield to more favourable terms with their opponents; and rather than not ſucceed, I believe it is beyond a doubt, independence will be granted, or rather acknowledged; but whether America will agree to a truce upon any other terms than what they formerly demanded, time only can diſcover.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, dated Auguſt 14.

"The French fleet is to the eaſtward, and miſſed the Savanna fleet, which arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt with 1300 troops.

"At a meeting in New-York, the loyaliſts, as they are called, petitioned Sir Guy Carleton to ſupply them with ammunition, ſtores, &c. when the Britiſh left them, as they were determined to defend the town to the laſt, rather than throw themſelves on the mercy of their country; to which he replied, that all that thoſe to go to England ſhould be provided for; this ſeemed a poor conſolation, on which great diſputes roſe, and amongſt others Mr. Matthews the mayor got a beating.

"Many officers of the volunteer corps at New-York, have burnt their cloaths, and ſwore they never would

put on ſcarlet again, and the militia have refuſed doing duty; in ſhort, from the beſt information we can get, the whole town is a ſcene of confuſion."

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printers hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

To be ſold, on Tueſday the 3d of September, at the plantation of the late John Leſtrange Brogden,

SUNDRY ſtock of all kinds, amongſt which are ſeveral blooded mares and colts. The above effects will be ſold for ready caſh. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock.

HUMPHREY BELT,
T. WATKINS, } executors.

Loudoun county, Virginia, Auguſt 18, 1782.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE, for three lives, of 300 acres of as good high land as any in this county; it is near the Gum ſpring, and about 35 miles from Alexandria, and 30 from Dumfries; the land is very level, and free from ſtone, produces excellent wheat, corn, and tobacco, and is now in good order for cropping, having about 50 or 60 acres cleared, and under a good fence, none of which land hath been cleared more than 4 or 5 years; the rent is only 750lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There are a new dwelling-houſe on the premiſes, 24 by 16, planked above and below, with a ſtone chimney, two very large well built tobacco pens, thatched with rye ſtraw, that will cure 8 or 10,000 weight of tobacco, with ſeveral other neceſſary houſes, and good water near the houſe; 10 or 15 acres of good meadow may be made on it. The leaſe is favourable, the tenant is not obliged to build houſes or plant orchards, and hath liberty to have a ſub tenant, to work 8 hands and to clear the whole of the land if he chooſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of January next. The purchaſer to have the liberty to ſow what wheat and rye he may think proper this fall. It will be ſold for caſh or tobacco, on twelve months credit from the firſt of January next. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms, be ſhewn the premiſes, and alſo the leaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber; who hath alſo for ſale, a negro blackſmith, who is a very good workman, an excellent horſeſhoer, can make good grain and graſs ſithes, has worked two years at the anchor buſineſs, and underſtands every kind of plantation work; he is about 26 years of age, as ſtout likely a fellow as any in the ſtate, and is ſold for no fault; hath been for ſeveral months paſt, and ſtill is, employed in ſhip-work, by Mr. Caverley, of Alexandria, where the fellow may be ſeen, and his character more fully known, &c. &c. For terms apply to JOSIAH WATSON, Eſq; of Alexandria, or to

SAMUEL LOVE, jun.

Greenbury's Point, July 20, 1782.

WANTED,

TWO induſtrious ſober men for overſeers, who can come well recommended, and are not above their buſineſs; ſuch men either married or ſingle will meet with good encouragement by applying to

tf DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act for the recording and giving effect to a deed of bargain and ſale from John King to John Furlong, both late of Somerſet county.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act, authoriſing them to have a road or paſſage laid off, ſo that they may have free ingreſs and egreſs to and from a marſh called Sancho's-Iſland.

WILLIAM HORSEY,
WILLIAM M'BRYDE,
WILLIAM WINDER, jun.

8w

THERE is at the plantation of captain Charles Worthington, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay gelding, appears to be very old, no perceivable brand, blaze face, two hind feet white, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, about 14 hands high, very poor. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

w

Green Hills, Frederick county, Auguſt 15, 1782.

On Monday the 18th of October next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, within five miles of the town of Weſtminſter, with another adjoining it, containing in the whole about five hundred acres, of which a conſiderable part is cleared and under good fences; on the former of theſe places is a very commodious dwelling houſe, well finiſhed, with other convenient building and offices, and a large barn, the whole nearly new, a large garden paled in, a ſmall orchard of the beſt fruit, and a well improved meadow of near thirty acres under timothy, moſt of which is watered; on the other place is a commodious dwelling houſe, with a barn and other buildings, a young bearing orchard, and a conſiderable quantity of improved meadow. At ſame time will be ſold, a number of ſlaves, men, women, boys, and girls, with all the ſtock of cattle and farming utenſils belonging to ſaid place. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

w8 CATHERINE WOOLSEY.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, two certificates iſſued in virtue of the act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, viz. No. 2639 for £.40, and 2640 for £.47 7 10. All perſons are forwarned from purchaſing the ſaid certificates, as no aſſignment has been made by me

THOMAS WOOD.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, near Annapolis, two negro men, one named JACOB, 21 years old, a very black likely fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, had on a black and white country cloth jacket, oſnabrig under jacket and breeches; the other named PHIL, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not ſo black as the other, has had one of his ankles hurt that his foot is a little twiſted and limps a little ſometimes as he walks, one of his forefingers has been hurt that he cannot bend it well in the joint; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, and tow linen ſhirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes and ſecures them ſo that their maſters get them again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings for each, or either, and if out of the county forty ſhillings for either, including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON,
JOHN WORTHINGTON, jun.

Annapolis, Auguſt 22, 1782.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Nonſuch, capt. Wells, from France, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the dock in Annapolis, the following goods, viz.

FINE hyſon, green, congo, and bohea tea.
White, blue, ſcarlet, and brown broad clothes.
Brown and white ſheetings.
Sundry white ſhirting linens.
Linen and ſilk handkerchiefs
Gauze and ſtriped lawn ditto.
Striped & flowered gauzes.
Chintzes and dark calicoes
An aſſortment of neat faſhionable flowered wbands.
Black, white, and pink ditto.
Fine pink and white lutestrings.
Florence ſilk.
Fine black taffeta.
White ſilk ſtockings.
White and brown thread ditto.
Common and cut writing paper.
Nutmegs.
White lead in oil.
French brandy.
A 10 inch cable and anchor for ditto.
A 7½ inch ditto for ditto.

He has likewiſe for ſale, rum, ſugar, coffee, country ſalt, a few barrels of ſalt pork and beef, broad hoes, fine dreſſed grain and wax leather calf ſkins, ſoal leather, &c. &c. &c.

3w JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1782.

PURSUANT to directions from the governor and council, the following property will be diſpoſed of, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms herein mentioned, viz.

At Piſcataway, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 2d of September, a tract of land called Duncaſter, containing about 100 acres, and a tract of 4 out 200 acres, called Convenience, late the property of Maſſey's heirs.

At Gorge-town, in Montgomery county, on Wedneſday the 4th of September, a tract of about 200 acres which belonged to Maſſey's heirs, called the Vineyard, or the Bowing-green; a tract of about 111 acres, called Murray, which belonged to Alexander Urquhart's heirs; and a tract of about 150 acres, called Piles's Delight, which belonged to Higgin ottom's heirs.

At Frederick-town, on the 11th of September, a tract of 434 acres of very good quality, called Blackacre, ſituate in Frederick county, which belonged to William Black's heirs.

At Baltimore-town, on Friday the 27th of September, an undivided moiety of a tract of land called Mount-hayes, ſituate in Baltimore county, containing 148 acres, which belonged to John Howlett; and ſeveral lots in Joppa, which belonged to James and Robert Chriſtie, and John Boyd.

The property to be ſold for red money and the purchaſer muſt on the day of ſale pay down one fourth of the ſum bid, and the reſidue in ten days, or forfeit his firſt payment, and the property will be again expoſed to ſale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the proprietors of Chew's Farm intend petitioning the next general aſſembly to compel their tenants to pay a proportionable part of the aſſeſſment on ſaid farm, according to their reſpective intereſts therein.

July 1, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to convey to him part of a tract of land lying on Kent-Iſland, in Queen-Anne's county, called Barnſtable-hill, containing twenty acres and an half more or leſs, which he purchaſed of Philemon Tanner, deceaſed.

ROBERT WALTERS.

July 9, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly, for an act to enable her to ſell at public vendue the remaining part of Addition to Piles's Delight, according to the direction of the laſt will and teſtament of col. Edward Sprigg, her deceaſed huſband, for the benefit of the creditors and repreſentatives of the ſaid deceaſed, purſuant to his ſaid will.

w10 MARY PINDELL.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, July 6, 1782.

THE commiſſioner having returned from the ſouthern army, the ſale of Monocacy manor, will certainly begin at Frederick-town, on the terms heretofore advertiſed, on Tueſday the 10th of September next; and of My Lady's manor, at Mr. Slade's tavern, on Tueſday the 24th of the ſame month.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

July 25, 1782.

To be ſold, for ſpecie or tobacco, on long credit,

THE ſubſcriber's plantations lying in Charles county, about two or three miles from Bryant town, on a draught of Zachiah, containing about 1000 acres, in two tracts adjoining each other, the greater part of which is exceeding level, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco, equal to any in that part of the country; there are 500 acres of this land in woods, the hilly part of which abounds in timber; a large quantity of meadow may be made with very little trouble and expence. The improvements are, ſeveral ſmall dwelling houſes, with other neceſſary houſes, for little farms or tenements, all of which have ſmall orchards of fruit, ſuch as apples, peaches, cherries, &c. theſe tenements rent from 1000 to 2500lb. tobacco annually. This land will be ſold altogether, or, in order to make it convenient, in caſe the tenants would chuſe to become purchaſers, I will lay it out in ſmall tracts or parcels. Any perſons inclinable to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to Meſſrs. Joſeph and William Barker, or either of them, who live on the land.

The ſubſcriber will likewiſe ſell a beautiful little farm, within one mile of the village of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, containing 198 acres, the one half of which is in wood, the ſoil equal to any in the neighbourhood, the well known ſituation of which need not be enlarged upon. Any perſon wanting to view this tract muſt apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Marlborough.

WILLIAM S. BOWIE.

Charles county, July 11, 1782.

FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, containing 829 acres, lying about 6 miles below Piſcataway, and on the main road leading from that place to Port-Tobacco; the ſoil is of the firſt quality; the improvements are a tolerable dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all the neceſſary out-houſes. This tract contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a ſmall part of which has been cleared. It will be ſold for either caſh or tobacco. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money or tobacco may perhaps be expected down, and three years credit, without intereſt for the firſt twelve months, will be given, if required, for the balance, provided one third be punctually paid annually.

SAMUEL HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. The water is fine, and the ſituation remarkably healthful.

THERE is at the plantation of Ignatius Fenwick, in Prince-George's county, near the Eaſtern branch ferry, taken up as a ſtray, a black mare, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder H in a heart, 14 hands high, had on a bell with a very indifferent collar. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THE following places are appointed for receiving proviſions in diſcharge of aſſeſſment for 1781. Mr. Ellicott's upper mill, Mrs. Warfield's, Mr. Maccubbin's, and Mr. John Brice's mills for receiving wheat and flour, barreled pork at the city of Annapolis.

R. HARRISON, com. prov.
Anne-Arundel county.

July 25, 1782.

WHEREAS my brother, Stephen Stewart, moſt unjuſtly and wrongfully pretends and gives out, that he will be entitled to the tract of land whereon I now dwell, called Duvall's range, lying in Anne-Arundel county, after my death, as heir at law to my father, and has offered, and may again offer, to ſell his right to the ſaid land: to prevent the trouble and expence in which the purchaſer of ſuch pretended right, as well as my children, might be involved, I hereby give this public notice to all and every perſon or perſons, that the ſaid tephen Stewart has no right or title whatever, either in law or equity, to the ſaid land, and do thus publicly forewarn and forbid all and every perſon or perſons from making purchaſe of the ſaid pretended right of the ſaid Stephen Stewart to the ſaid land.

w3 EDWARD STEWART.

THERE is at the plantation of George Shelhammer, near Elk-Ridge landing, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay gelding, about four years old, left hind foot white, docked, not branded, and about 13 hands high. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STATE of MARYLAND.

Intendant's office, July 18, 1782.

ALL ſheriffs, collectors of the tax, and other perſons concerned in receiving taxes, or employed in the collection of other branches of revenue, are deſired, without loſs of time, to ſettle their accounts, and pay into the reſpective treaſuries all monies or tobaccoes that they may have received. They are alſo deſired to uſe their utmoſt exertion in the collection of the five ſhillings ſpecie tax, due the firſt of Auguſt next, and the tax of twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence in ſpecifics, due the twentieth; and, to induce them to uſe their utmoſt diligence therein, the intendant will remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. intereſt incurred by means of the non-payment of any monies they may be in arrear to the ſtate; but ſhould little attention be paid to this notice, he will in every inſtance, where there appears to him to have been neglect or non-compliance of duty, put the laws in force to their utmoſt rigour.

The intendant will ſell, on the loweſt terms, ſeveral hundred hogſheads of tobacco; and alſo conſiderable quantities of public wheat and flour, for ready money, the financier's notes, bank notes, or the pay-maſter general's notes.

3w DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

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